The signs of the times are unmistakable ;-the ere eminous of a disjunction before long in the stars— of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. Any body who will read he whig political almanaes—the North American he Courier and Enquirer, the Tribune, the Evening Journal, the Natural Intelligencer, the Republic, et id genus—cannot but see it. The whig party are disased—the whig organs just named are most particularly diseased-the whig cabinet are diseased, and the disease is spreading rapidly. It is becoming a sort of political cholera. The patient is threatened with fieldrium. The organs particularly named have the political jaundice very bad, and see every thing, as Sally Dillard said, "awful yaller." is to be done? What physic shall be administered ? Shall Brandreth's pills, Townsend's sarsaparilla, Kellinger's liniment, or Swain's panaces, or Libby's contment, be tried, or what? The doctors should consult and decide.

Cabinets, and organs, and parties very often get discard in this country. Sometimes it is owing to bigh living-sometimes to low living. Old Hickory's first cabinet was affected wenderfully. Some of them stoutly denied that they had any complaint in the world, except chastity, morality, and virtue, and a repugnance on the part of certain pious mem bors of the cabinet to associate with certain ladies The old chieftain knew better-and he was a capital doctor-and so he forced down the throats of each one of them a dose of a invented expressly to and sent them all off the fresh air and get from Washington to well. Van Buren he an errand to London: Barry he despatched sain: Beanch went to North Carolina, Berr Georgia, and Ingham Pennsylvania, to get a to Doylestown, Bucks their nervous system. Young Duane, some to wards, got the noodles because he wanted to Mr. Duane, and old " pill that cured him Hickory give him a: of hand

seased in a very few called the "simples," Tyler's cabinet be weeks. The compla and it pretty nearly vetoed the whig fiscalruined them for life ity bank bill. The pa one uproarious. They of renegade, and the denounced him as a t Lord only knows what. the party organs incisted that his cab net abandon him forthwy of War, was songwith. John Pell was ly fixed at Washington his family in St. Clai Clarke's fine palace, and h liked his place wonderfully, and it went awfull against the grain to abald it all to Mr. Clay. dicate He and his foll and they never have a ver will forgive him. Tom Ewing liked his sa Hence Bell's course since sury, and he disliked Jary as Secretary of the most wefully to give Frank Granger was fond of cutting off the of loco foco post masnearly through, and did ters; but he had got 1 ret turning over his office. not care a great deal well as Bell, rather But Ewing and Granger thought Mr. Clay's physic too strong for their stomachs. Badger was quite so much affected. his feelings. Crittenor at least be did not exten back to Kentucky on don hated being forced blamed Mr. Chaythree days' notice, and l and thereby hangs atal ceretary of State, and, Danisl Webster was then

igland, "the Secretary as once upon a time in I acy" of others " had not any idea of going out reached him." He ha of his office to please the au ders-no, not be; and he was right. He had the & E. boundary question The clouds of war lowerto settle with the British ed over that frontier England was interested-Maine, Massachuetts New Hampshire, The whig policy and were particularly inter the issue. Pence or whig party were in brush with the Brush domograts wanted a They were poking sticks and throwing him Webster san to pester, and anney could avert it, if any the danger, and knew it. So he concluded man in the Union eexpressly signified his not to resign unless wish that he should lis colleagues all de to the mandate of cided to back out in . secret whig caucus he suider the "crisis."

resolution was taken The evening of the art did resign, Webster and the day before the wew on business with ad a private official to Tyler, at the White for him to be. He had pects, as there was ed of all that had taken been sopfidentially at by the "mutineers. place, and agreed The ladies will find out a recyching; and when they do discover a secret, they will kind souls, disclose it to their friends. W water was as mum as a church mouse, as to what had occurred This made Tyler sespicious, -he knew Webster was apprised of the Lwing, Granger, Badger, agreement by Be . dout next day, and Crittenden, &c., to he regarded his sile or as evidence that he was one of the "mutincers," and he was therefore somewhat ofish and curt. We ster also stood on his dignity Tyler alluded to the "reports," -carefully avoided stating what he did know, or what he intended to do, but talked pretty firmly in general terms.

The "mutineers really believed they would check-mate him-they and he "could not form a respectable cabinet - 'cound not get a decent man to serve in it"-that "the relate would not confirm any man that comgat to accept," and that - himself, or retrace Tyler would be for or to come back again. his steps, and sel They were a set delid not understand mont, as the result human nature ephowed. Webster mais life, displayed werse At his inter some political to able loose chat, Tywiewshove sta c. ... Webster : "What ler popped the qui do you intend : too, intend to resign! the was disposed to Webstercelm conform to the P with on the to retire. "I have subject," said Tylhave I any individual est." (replied Webster.) or private wishes ty to see the affairs of the erart from my of the and rease maintained. Country properly at I should retire, unless one and I shall conform to them la found in your wis the moment they are leducated." Tyler was in ocstasy. "You say," exclaim the, "you know of n reason why you should ret . I am rejoiced." Seizing Webster by the maid, he proceeded: "It is my anxious desire that you should continue. You see my Secretary of State- not General Harrison's or of Clay's selection, but of my choice. Clay and the mutineers shall not cosme me, nor will I have those about me that he or they can control. Clay is at Che bottom of this pusiness, and the others crouch before his dominearing lie does not care for anybody but himself-he hates me because he cannot the me-he hates you because you are the leading an of the East. He makes all the trouble. district him. I am rejoiced that you some at to the same and settle our foreign difficulties may eable and settle our foreign difficulties. They shook hands, took a glass of whiskey at example, to what had occurred between the same steptogram, ir; and the next day, after the same shot, while signed, to! and behold, they have same that while same and to resign!

I sate of fitting were and a Some said he stayed the collection to retain for it some whigh the collection to retain for it some whigh the collection to retain power.

The collection below and a specific and power. billifoil him. I am rejoiced that you consent to

which the country generally said be countried of confinence by The disease the complaint man the complaint the complaint the confinence between the confinence b

be had at JUH?

mancat situation may lion street, Brocklyn.

turning them out of the public stables to pasture on

the common till they got better.

Taylor's cabinet had the political fever and ague from the start. It was a poor, ricketty, sickly, palefaced, swelled belly concern. Beer, burnt brandy, nor milk punch, did not help its ailings. We tried to doctor it, but Mr. Clayton got into a passion, and refused to take our physic. Some people think that all their complaint was the "Galphin itch; but this is a sad mistake. All cabinets are more or less afflicted by that disease. It is an infectious disorder prevailing at Washington-a sort of official endemic-but rarely proves mortal. Indeed, some of the afflicted grow fat on it. The disease that was killing Taylor's cabinet when the good old patriot died, was one of a very fatal chaacter-in fact, it may be classed among the incurables. It was a decided case of humbuggitatis.

From the signs of the times adverted to in the commencement of these remarks, we foretell that Mr. Filmore will have to call in the doctors ere long, to see what is the matter with his cabinet and his party, and try to cure their disorders. We discover strong manifestations of disease there and thereabouts. It is shrewdly opined by some that the acting President, owing, perhaps, to his sleeping in the same chamber and bed in which Tyler and Botts once slept in the White House, ha caught the complaint which so violently affected Mr. Tyler the last two years of his term, and which is certain political death to any "acting" Pre dent. t is called the "Presidential fever." It is a terrible complaint-worse than the hydrophobia, and generally sticks to a man through life. We have never known any one entirely cured of it, if the attack was at all violent. Almost every one of our distinguished politicians has had a touch of it and some have been powerfully affected. Cass, Buchanan, Houston, Woodbury, Scott, all have it. Clay has had it Wahster has it Van Buren will never get rid of it. It sticks to him as the Old Man of the Sea stuck to the shoulders of Sinbad He will die of it. The question may be well asked, what one of the leading politicians of the Un ted States is exempt from it? Not one. They all have it-little and big, wise men and fools, konest men and regues. It is amusing to see how it affects them. Some eat public dinners voraciously Some decline eating at all. Some are talkative make speeches all the time, and all sorts o speeches. Some don't like "noise and confusion, and decline speaking. Most of them are fond of writing letters-some very foolish, some not so decidedly absurd; some are steadfast church-goers and alms-givers; but all those affected with this disease are sure to manifest it in some way or other One very singular mark of it is that the patient always swears he has not the disorder in the slightest degree. This affliction makes its victim terribly icalous-very credulous and suspicions, and excessively vindictive against the objects of his jeal-

We have a sort of friendly regard for the acting President. He is from the Empire State, and was elected with old Buena Vista. We say to bim, prenez garde-you are in peril. Look out for squalls.

The public papers apprise us that ex-Secretary Clayton is in Washington. He cannot abide Clay Webster since General Taylor's demise. He hated the Heald before that. Fear and envy always excite bate. He thinks Scott and himself are the "properest men" to be President and Vice President in 1852. Oh! what glorious soup and milk punch we should then have at the White House! But this is a digression.

We say again to acting President Fillmore. mind your helm. Watch the wind-keep your ship well trimmad.

Certain organs of certain persons and cliques in the whig party, are giving out ominous hints of your being inimical in feeling to the godlike expounder. We published an extract on Wednesday. from the Pillanephia North American, stating your intention to overhoul Webster about the Nicaragua business, and so forth. We do not think all is as it should be in that business, by a great deal, nor are the matters relating to Central America and Mexico generally in a satisfactory fix, and we intend to keep an eye on all these things. We hope Mr. Fillmore will take them up as a patriot; but he must not allow himself to become excited personally on the subject, nor to let the personal hostilities of others mislead him. From all we have learned, we would frankly advise Mr. Webster to go back to Washington forthwith-instanter-only stopping in this city one day, to eat his public dinner, and when he gets into the State Department, to wind all the diplomacy on this continent immediately It can be done in thirty days, and then Sir H. Bulwer can go to the World's Fair. He should be careful and not allow Sir H. to cajole and fool him, like his predecessor. If he will be firm-be a true bold American-and talk to him as he did to Hulseman, and not "take a step backwards," there will be no doubt all will be well enough. All the cabinet should stay at their posts, and attend to the public business, and then we should not hear any ridiculous humbug excuses as to the great labor of the departments, &c., which is all gammon. The President should see to this.

If the acting President, and the Secretary of State, and the rest of the cabinet, will read the Herald and heed its suggestions, they might get along for ome time without much difficulty, though it is very certainly quite manifest that, as stated in the outset of these rem irks, they are becoming alseased Whether they have the dry retor the wet rot is not very important. Either will kill a cabinet stone dead, unless the aid of good doctors is obtained before the disease gets much force. We shall, on the first manifestation of disorder of any kind prescribe for them according to the best of our skill and abilities. We are laying in a stock of the very best medicines. Ou terms are "free gratis" "ure, no pay,"-"No cure, no pay," and one of our rules is, when the patient becomes so far gone as to render receivery impossible, to put him out of his milety at once. The is true charity and humanity. We are inclined to think the Postmarter General and Postmaner Corporat are already decided cases of humbaggiort, with symptoms of worse disorders.
We have ordered some phone to be compounded for them, which will be administered as soon 34 propared.

Relations between Austria and the United States. The ererent controversy on the patriotized of the Hungarian war, which has taxed the energy of our leaden cotemporaries, has drawn public attention a good deal towards Austria. It is said, also, that a new tilt is about to be commenced at Washington, between Mr. Hulsemann and the Cablect, in consequence of the direction of the Austrian government to restrain the Sultan of Turkey from yielding Kossuth and some of his associates to the wishes of our government. How ver, these things are of little consequence. The Hungarian war-the patriotic Magyart-the wonderful Kosouth-the Ban Jellachich-the executioner Haymau, and all the other sentimental and tragical characters and events being monopolized by our cotemporaries—the Secretary of State in cluded-nothing is left to us but to turn the discussions to some sound, practical advantage, permitting the theoretical disputants to go on with the work in which they are engaged, at their

Among the practical and sensible morements connected with Austria and the United States, we refer to one with extreme pleasure. It is similar to that by which Abdel Meschid, the youthful Sultan of Turkey, has created so great an interest for his government in this country. The young Emperor of Austria has decided to send an agent to this country, on a similar tour to that of Amin Ber, and he has made the compliment still more remarkable, by selecting his intelligent brother for this mission, which will result, we doubt not, very favorably for the United States, as it will lead to a further extension of our commercial relations.

in the mouth of September last, we had occasion

to make some remarks as regards the desire of the Austrian government to cultivate comme relations with this country. The activity which has prevailed in the Austrian Consulate General here, since that time, and the steps which have been taken to establish mercantile agencies in all the principal trading places of the United States and the adjoining countries, lead us to suppose that the views we then entertained on the subject. are about being carried into effect.

The appointment of commercial agents identified with the interests represented by them, has proved highly advantageous at all times, and is likely to be attended with very favorable results in this particular case, on account of the system adopted by the enlightened Austrian Minister of Commerce, Mr. DeBruck, of concentrating the whole consular organization of North America and the West Indies, in our great emporium of commerce, and thereby producing union of purpose, and giving strength to individual exertions, which might be unavailable without the mutual support of each of the different

parties connected together by common interests. The Austrian commerce with the United States has been steadily increasing during the last eight or ten years, as far as we are able to judge from the Custom House returns referring to the port of Trieste; but it is impossible to arrive at a correct figure of the actual amount of business transacted between the two countries, as by far the most valuable articles of merchandise imported and exported from and to Austria, are taking the route, vis the Hanse Towns, Belgium, Holland and France, and are, therefore, entered or cleared as goods going and coming from these countries or ports, without regard to their ulterior destination or their actual places of produce. Another difficulty in the way of forming a correct estimate of this trade, may be found in the circumstance of a great many articles of Austrian manufacture being bought at the fairs of Leipzig and Frankfort, by German and other merchants, and shipped on their account to this country, likewise without regard to the place of their origin. Certain it is, however, that our business transactions with Austria are far more considerable than they are generally supposed to be

The great disadvantages resulting from an indirect trade, when the goods have to pass through many different hands, each seeking his profit by fore the article arrives at the market, or the increased expenses connected with an indirect systems of transportation-as in the case of goods going and coming to and from Austria through the whole of the western part of the Continent of Europe-are too obvieus to require any comment, and it would seem quite natural, therefore, that such serious obstacles to the developement of the trade between the two countries, which has been kept back more by these difficulties than the want of marketable articles on both sides, must have attracted the attention of Mr. DeBruck, and suggested the expediency of emoving them as effectually as possible.

The establishment of steamers appears to be best calculated, according to modern experience, to remove all these secondary impediments, and to bring into play the latent resources, capable of developement within the shortest time possible. We are led to believe that it is the intention of Mr. De Bruck to facilitate, as much as lays within his power, the establishment of a line of steamers plying between New York and Trieste, and have no doubt that such an enterprise, if supported by the Austrian government, will be successful on the very start. he lively intercourse entried on already, direct and indirect, between the two countries and many of the Mediterranean poets, which will pour their treasures of morehandise into the same channel, and receive sun produce in return, through it, would of itself be sufficient to secure its success. To the United States, however, a line of steamship communication of this description, would be attended with valuable and peculiar advantages, as it would place us in a position to get the direct news of the overland meil of India and China, and many of the ports of the great East, with which our mercantile nnexions have already assumed so great an imortance, and which would become still more by the increased facilities afforded by steam communication.

The wanderful results which our clipper have achieved seem to have likewise attracted the attention of Mr. DeBruck; and we should not be surprised to see some of those graceful specimene of payal architecture and American ingenuity sta tioned between the ports of New York and Trieste bringing them as close to each other as any of the western ports of the continent of Europe are now

Mr. DeBruck's intimate knowledge of the state of our mercantile presperity and the great benefits which a close connexion with the United States is ikely to produce to the interest he is called upon to administrate, is highly satisfactory to any man who identifies himself with the general and real prosperity of every nation, which, we venture to say ean only be brought about by a more accurate knowledge of each other, and by means of an in creased commercial intercourse.

New York Special Senatorial Elections

The elections to fill the vacancies in the twelve contorial districts where the democratic Senators ave resigned, will be held next month. The folowing table exhibits the democratic majorities in hese districts at the last two elections-1819 and 1850. Those of 1859 are the majorities by which the Senators who have resigned were ejected Those of 1850 are Seymour's majorities over Hunt :-

Suffolk Michael and Durens

b. Driven as and Commons

0. Orange and Sollivan.

15. St. Lawrence and Franklin.

15. St. Sawrence and Franklin.

17. Set Sawrence and Behavan.

18. Other as J Chemany.

18 - Onesia		. 234	1.003
25 Occasion and Monthson			887
di-Leub med Actives and		. 8al	1,237
The Sentes Valuetel Tom			546
25 Strates and Chemicog.	*****	585	1,477
*responsers and fedurate	Paris (per 190	COPIES FOR	1 farmt
The following are the v	otes in each	county :	at the
test efection :			
Disc. Country	Hant	Squaue	Maj
(Suffette	1.726	2,306	
1 Richard	919	841	
(Queens	1,704	2009	
	-		
	4.550	5,217	867
p   Dutchess	5.074	5.224	
6 Cotombia	0.799	3,781	
	-	-	
	8,570	0,005	183
9 { Orange	3,648	4.188	
Sullivan	1.781	1.817	
		2000	200
	5.419	6,000-	556
15 St Lawrence	3.481	4.805	
10 Franklin		1.711	
	5,051	5.696	1.525
(Fulton	45-35-56	2,301	Apprair
10 Herkinger	2.618	4.054	
(Mon'gomery	3 (68)	2.835	
Carone Bounces	4110 1012001	-	
	8.121	9.270	1.140
( Delawore		2.786	
17 Delawore	2,801	0,232	
	and the same of	-	100
	6,404	6.018-	386
18 ( Otergo	4,343	5.025	-
18 (Chemango	3,746	4.016-	992
	8,089	9.071-	982
10-Oneida		8.230-	1.008
m [ Madieca	3.978	3.441	*1000
20 Owners	3.544	4.768	
f runni Brown and a	- Mindell	-	
	7,022	H.209	387
21 ( Jefferson	4.905	5.756	
21 Lewis	1,618	2.004	
STATE OF THE PARTY	-	-	* ***
	6,523	7.760-	1,237
(Sences		2 169	
25 Temphine	1.800	2 063	
(Yater	1,760	2000	
	7.141	7.704-	546
A Chamana	1.078	9.611	

It will be observed that each of the above disiets gave democratic majorities last fall, except the Seventeenth, which, on account of the anti conters, gave a majority for Hunt for Governor The whigs will make an effort to carry that district now, probably by nominating a canal antirent whig They expect also to carry the Eighth,

6.409 7.789- 1.77

Ninetcenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fret, and Twentyfifth districts. In two or three districts the plan is to run a canal democrat, instead of a whig. whigs make great calculations on the feeling i canal counties in favor of the enlargement of the Erie canal. As they have now but seventeen Se nators, they require to elect three more, to secure quorum of three-fifths of the whole Senate.

There will be, also, a special election for a men ber of Assembly in one of the districts in Oswego county, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Moses P. Hatch. He will, it is supposed, be run for Senator by the canal interest, in opposition to Mr. Skinner, the Senator who resigned. Notwithstanding the democratic majorities in all th "3cant districts, except one, it appears they wer resented in the Assembly by members, a majority of whom, including a few democrats, voted for the canal bill.

The following shows how each county in the vacant districts, was represented in the Assembly by whigs and democrats, viz. :--

ounties.	Whig.	Dem.	Counties.	Whig.	Dem.
uffolk	1	1	Otsego	1	2
ichmoud	1	-	Chenango	2	-
ueens		1	Oneida	3	1
utchess	2	1	Madison	1	1
olumbia	2	_	Oswego*		2
tange	2	1	Jefferson		3
uliivan		-	Lewis*		1
Lawrence		3	Seneca	1	-
rauklin	1		Tompkins	. 2	-
ulton		1	Yates		1
erkimer		2	Chemung		1
entgomery		1	Steuben	. 2	1
elaware	1	1	333333333333333333333333333333333333333		
hobarie		2	Total	. 24	27
	Lowis	entras	ented by canal de	macri	

There will doubtless be a sharp contest in most of these counties.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South-The Slavery Question in a Religious Shape.

A trial of a highly important and interesting haracter-important to the parties concerned, as avolving vast wealth, and interesting to the whole ommunity, North and South, from the principles onnected with slavery, which it will develope-i likely to occupy the attention of the United States Circuit Court in this city, some portion of the month

It is a suit instituted in the name of Henry B. Bas om and others, against George Lane and others,

but is virtually to try certain rights between two see tions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Uni ted States of America, the general government of which was formerly vested in one body, composed of seven bishops, 4,828 preachers, and embracing in bishops, ministers and members, about 1,109,960 mithin the limits of the United States : but differen cerhaving sprung up between what were called the Northern and the Southern members, upon the administration of the church government with reference to the ownership of slaves by the ministry of the sharch-differences of such a character a threatened to impair the usefulness of the establish ment, and permanently disturb its harmony-a separation took place, at the instance of the members of the South, and the church was divided ac cording to geographical boundaries, into the Metho dist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church North, at a General Conference of the body held at New York, at which it was resolved that all the property of the Methodist Episcopul Church within the limits of the Southern organization, should be free the claims of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the church so formed in the South should have a common right to use all copyrights in possession of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati, at the time of the settlement by the commissioners. The complainants will con tend that by virtue of the proceedings of the year 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church was divided into two distinct and independent powers-North and South-and that the Church South thereby became entitled to its proportion of all the real and persona property, which, up to the time of the separation, had belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church o the United States, which is said to consist of pos essions in various parts of the States, in addition to eting houses, parsonages, and other estates, rea conal; and that among other description d claims of property, there belonged to the church at was denominated the "Book Concern," in city of New York, consisting of houses, lots mechinery, printing presses, book-bindery, books paper, debts, cash, and other articles of property mounting in all to about the sum of \$700,000, th phole of which property and effects, it is alleged are in the possession of the defendants. At a gene ral conference of the Church South, held at Peterswere appointed commissioners in accordance with the "Plan of Separation," to estimate the amount due to the South, and were empowered to carry into effect the arrangement with regard to the division f the property; but the defendants have refused make any settlement, or pay to the Church outh its proportionate share of the funds as provided by the plan of separation. The complainants therefore, as commissioners, intend, in the approaching suit, to assert the right of the South to a division of the property. On behalf of the defendants it will be contended hat those differences principally grew out of the vo

luntary connection of a Bishop with slavery; that the rules of the Book of Discipline, and the uniform action of the General Conference, have always been adverse to the system of human slavery, it being regarded as a great evil; and that ministers have ever been allowed to hold slaves, except in instances, under the laws of the slaveholding States, decined to be cases of necessity; that the church never had any law respecting the holding of slaves by a Bishop; that the General Conference have always refused to elect a slaveholder to that office : that at the Conference of 1844, held at New York, become known that the Rev. James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Clarch, had, since his election to that office, be come an owner of slaves-one by bequest, one by theritance, and of others by his intermarriage with a lady in the State of Georgia, who held a number of claves in her own right, which, by the laws of that State, became the property of her husband and that the Bobop was called upon to desist from e exercise of 1's office so long as the impedimen of his ownership of slaves remained. The defend ants will also contend, that the voluntary connec tion of Bishop Andrew with slavery was justly con sidered, by a majority of the General Conference as "improper conduct;" and that every Bishop is by a law of the Book of Discipline, amendable to the General Conference, who are declared to have power to expel him for improper conduct. Bu the defendants will contend that the resolutions embedied by the committee, called the 'Plan of Separation," were not legally passed; that the General Conference of 1844 had no competentauthority to adopt those resolutions; that they were consequently null and void, and are inconsistent with and subversive of the constitutional law of the church. They will further insist that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, exists as a separate ecclesiastical communion, "solely" by the result of the acts and doings of the individual bishops, ministers and members attached to the South, who proceeded upon their own responsibility; and they have consequently voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have renounced all their rights and privileges in her communion and under her government, and that the resolutions of those bishops can have no in fluence whatever upon the question of the alleged division of the church, nor can any effect or virtue he attached to their acts or resolutions tending to divide or dismember the church, or to warrant the allegation of the plaintiffs that the Methodist Epis-Ipal Church over became divided into two distinct lethedist Episcopal churches.

Therefore, as to the allegations respecting the operty denominated the "Book Concern," and other effects and moneys, the Church North will insict that the Church South is not sutitled at law, or in equity, to have a division of that property,

nor to any share or portion of it. The trial of this cause will create great interest, as it is expected that the slavery question, which has divided the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be thoroughly discussed by the able and distinguished advocates for the South and North-the Hon. Daniel Webster, and Reverdy Johnson, Esq., on the one side, and George Wood, Esq., of New York, and Rufus Choate, Esq , of Massachusetts, on the other. Besides this church, we believe that the other large Protestant churches-the Presbyterian and the Rantist churches-have been divided and separated. North and South, on the same general questionthe slavery issues that so disturb the Union. The Protestant (Queen Elizabeth's) Episcopal Church and the Catholic (Roman) Church, have not yet allowed the slavery question to disturb their har-mony, nor is it likely that they ever will. Bishop Onderdonk may annoy the one a little, and Bishop Hughes the other less; but these two churches have too much good sense, and Paul's practical spirit, to permit the slavery question to enter their hely

The New York Gas Companies-Their Post tion and Prospects-A Comparison with Philadelphia.

From time to time there have been various discussions in the newspapers on gas, and the subject would seem almost exhausted, yet much remains to be said. We have made investigations into the operations of the two companies which at present enjoy a monopoly of lighting the city, and we have published the results for the information of our readers. In doing so, we had no private object to serve-we had no feeling against the gas companies, our only motive was the public good. week, the engineers of the two companies, Mr Mowton, of the old company, and Mr. Roome, of the Manhattan company, called together at our office, and made the following statement on behalf

of their respective companies :-STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEERS OF THE GAS COM

PANIES.

1. We want to satisfy Mr. Bennett of our sineerity, and we want him to satisfy the public, in order that the public may put faith in us—that we may gain their good will, and that the unkind feeling now existing may be 2 All we ask is, that we may be able to pay our stock

2. All we ask is, that we may be able to pay our stock-holders ten per cent for espitalists will not invest their money in a business of such risk, at a smaller interest. Having satisfied them that we can pay them that, we can get any amount of capital we want.

3. We will reduce the price of gas on the first of January next to \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the quality will be such as is produced by two-thirds of cannel coal and one-third of Newcastle; or, if the Corporation will agree to pay for the street lamps the same price as the private consumer, we will reduce the price to-morrow to \$3, and will be better off than we are now to the extent of several thousand dollars.

and will be better off than we are now to the extent of several thousand dollars.

4. There is no coal gas in the United States so good as that which is manufactured in New York and Brooklys.

5. Both companies are filling up their districts and enlarging their works; and thus are expending capital in anticipation of increased business and manufacturing gas at a reduced price.

6. The old company are complained of for not lighting the streets in which the mains are laid. But the Common Council do not order these streets to be lighted with gas, though a gas lamp is as cheap as an oil lamp, while it shows at least five times the amount of light. Pine street is, for instance, one of the streets not yet ordered to be lighted with gas. is, for instance, one of the streets not yet ordered to be lighted with gas.

The New York Gas Company light 1,800 lamps for

2300 hours annually, (being an average of 6% hour-each night in the year,) at three feet per hour for each lamp, while the actual consumption is from four to five

that the Manhattan Company have issued an advertise ment, reducing the price fifty cents, from the first of January next. Why don't the New York Gas Company who are far richer, have less expense, and a more profita ble part of the city to light, make a similar reduction, or rather a greater one; for they receive, on an average eighteen cents more per thousand feet for their gas the other company. It is true, we have a very bad promise of a reduction on the part of the New

ompany.

We apprehend, however, that it will prove to be as ittle satisfactory to the public as it is to us. A promis of a reduction of fifty sents per 1,000 cubic feet, is a con ession to public opinion, as far as it goes; but then it i o small, and the putting it off till the first of January next, is very like the adage..." Live horse, and you wi get sats." But then we are told this policy reduction will be made to-morrow, if the Corporation will only con-sent to pay as much for gas as private consumers. The price paid by the Corporation is a matter between that body and the Gas Company, with which the private con-sumers have nothing to do, except that they have to pay that tax as well as every other. The gas companies have ade the contract with their eyes open, and if there b ony hardship in it, have only themselves to blame Shey are in favor of equality of price, so are we; but a the gas companies cannot compet the Corporation to make an advance, would not the uniformity be satisfacorily attained by bringing down the price charged to the private customer to the same rate charged the Common Council . This certainly would come much nearer to the demands of justice than the proposition of the ga little, but that the citizens pay too much. The New York Gas Company receive \$13 for each public lamp and the Manhattan Gas Company \$15.

The companies say they burn from four to five feet per hour, instead of three. We cannot give them any credit for this; first because we do not believe it; and, secondly, if it were true, it would be no reason for making the private concumer pay for it. Let the companies be just before they are generous, and, instead of giving away gas for nothing to the corporation, reduce the price to the people at large. We must therefore calculate the price ecording to the contract.

At three feet per hour then, for 2 300 hours, there are 6,909 feet consumed annually, in each lamp. The price, therefore, charged by the New York Gas Company is \$1.88 per 1.000 cubic feet, and by the Manhattau, \$2.17 The average is \$2 05. This is more than the private con sumers of Philadelphia will have to pay from January next, and at this moment the Manhattan Gas Company are receiving three cents more for the gas supplied to the public lamps than is charged to the private consumer in bat city. Yet, we are told by the New York companie that it is the extreme low price paid by the Corporation that compels them to charge so high a price to the citisens at large, while the high price charged for the publie lights in Philadelphia enables the private cor sume there to obtain gas at a low price. The following figures will show how far this allegation is borne out by facts:-

GAS THEN SHIPD IN PROPERTIES IN 1850. Public lights.... 28,482,000 at \$1.25 131,258,400 at \$2.14 17,600,600 3,457,800 417,500 at \$1.75 Spring Garden Southwark .... \$1,670 22

Total cubic feet. 181 286,300 avg. \$1 95 \$354 165 62 iow, it will be seen from the foregoing, which we take from the report of the trustees and engineer for 1850, that in Philadelphia, gas is supplied to the public lamps 80 cents per 1.000 feet cheaper than in New York and about 41 per cent cheaper than to the private consumer so little foundation is there for the excuse given by the New York companies for fleecing their customers. The gas supplied whelesale at \$1 75, from the Philadelphia works, to Spring Garden, Southwark, and Meyameneing, is retailed by those municipalities at an advanced price o the private consumers; but that has nothing to do with the city proper, nor does it in the slightest degree affect the comparison between Philadelphia and New York. The entire product of the gas works in the formor city is sold at the average price of \$1.95 per 1000 cuble feet. The New York Gas Company charge, on their own showing an average of \$3.33; the Manhattan Company, an average of \$3.15. We take their own figures, and make our calculations from them, as fol-

10085; Cas Fundered by the New York Gas Courses; is 1850.
Public lights, cubic ft. 12420,000 at \$1.88 \$23.349
Private lights 107.580.000 at 3.50 375.500 

Total cubic feet .... 103,000,000 av. price \$3 15 \$324.803 The engineers inform us the two companies would be better off by several thousand dollars, per annum, if the price was uniform at \$3. The foregoing figures prove that so far from that being the case, the New York Gas Company would lose \$39.849 annually, and the Manhat

tan Company, \$15,506, making a loss to both companie

One thing is quite clear, either the New York companies are making enormous profits, or their affairs are very budly managed. The Phitadelphia gas works supply gas at an average of \$1 95 per 1 000 feet, and so large is their profit at that price, that the trustees propose to reduce it 25 cents by the first of January next, which would bring it down to \$1 70. The New nies charge an average of \$3.25, and they propose to throw off 25 cents by the first of January next. If they take away \$1 25, they will be setting about right. Th New York companies complain of leakage to the amous of 20 per cent. The Philadelphia works lose only 2 per cent from that cause. Why should the public have t pay for leakage, owing to be imperfect works of these companies? The leakage is their own affair, and the consumers have nothing to do with it. There appears to be accompanied by the public heaven why mas cannot be manufacted. no reason under heaven why gas cannot be ured and sold as cheap here as in Philadelphia. The outlay on the Philadelphia works is far greater than or the works in New York—they are the finest in the coun try. The following is an account of the original expen

OUTLAT OF PHILADELPHIA WORKS. Total.... \$1,073.114 9 The outlay on the works of either company in Ne fork cannot be half that sum. I "worthy of remark that in Philadelphia the public lamps, and the service pipes introducing the gas into private houses, and the meters, are all provided gratuitously by the gas estab-lishment. Here they are paid for by the citizens and the Corporation. Yet in the last year the Philadelphia works produced the following profits:-

PROPERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA WORKS IN 1850.
Paid interest on loans. \$24,522 56
Appropriated to sinxing fund. 25,098 38
Balance net increase to contingent fund. 57,310 23 Total....

. \$134.831.06 The Philadelphia works were put into operation in February, 1836, at which time they belonged to an asse-ciation of private capitalists. In 1841 the city took possession of the works, in accordance with an agree-ment made at their origin, repaying to the individual proprietors their original investment, and allowing them the profits accruing in the five years, amounting to 94
per cent on the capital. The happy result we have seen bove. If the New York companies will not do full justice, the Common Council, unless they wish to betray the interests of their constituents, have no other course open to them than to take the works of these companies at fair valuation, and make gas for themselves. This would be better in every way; for the public lamps would then be properly attended to, and could be lighted and extin galehed, as in Philadelphia, under the direction of the police. The Common Council have expital on hand that they do not want; and if they invest it in gar works and do not wish to make profit, they can sell gas to the and do not wish to make profit, they can say gas to take
public at \$1.50. If they desire to make money, why then
the profits can go to the reduction of taxation, instead
of into the pockets of two private companies.
With regard to the inventions by which speculators

propose to give light cheaper than that produced from cosi, we believe most of them are humbugs. One of them certainly is. Mr. James Crutchett has undertaken to light the Astor House exclusively with his water gas at \$42 per week. It is a notorious fact that he has naid at 922 per week. It is a notorious lact that he has paid so much as from \$70 to \$80 per week to the New York gas works to make up the deficiency of his supply; and for the last two weeks the bill from the gas company. has come to \$35 per week. Yet strange to say, the preprietors of the Astor House have given this man a certificate, which he has printed in a pamphlet, which now lies before us, stating that this water gas has been exclusively used in their establishment for the last four or five months, and that the light is superior, and only one half the expense of coal gas. Mr. Crutchett must be losing at the rate of from \$30 to \$40 per week by the contract; but then this certificate is an advertise for him, which may possibly enable him to dispose of his patent to advantage, while of course the Astor House prerictors have no objection to have their establishm lighted at half price at Crutchett's expense.

But without resorting to any ingenious device, gas can be manufactured from coal as cheap by the New York Gas Company, as in Philadelphia, for the following rea.

First, the expenditure in Philadelphia is greater than that of the New York gas companies. The capital em-ployed is about double. Their mains are more than double the length, being 95 miles against 45. In New York these is only a single set of works. In Phil there is a double set. In New York there are only 4 gas are 11 holders containing 1.684,000 feet.

Secondly. The cost of the materials of which gas is tured in New York is lower than in Philadel phia. In New York it is manufactured of Cannel coal and New Castle combined. In Philadelphia of Cannel ceal and Pittsburgh. Cannel coal is higher in Philadelphis than in New York, the freight being higher, and the price of Pittsburgh is higher than that of Newcastle Again: the coke (the refuse of the gas) of which one-third s sold and the other two-thirds used in heating the furns ces, brings ten cents per bushel in New York, while it only yields half that price in Philadelphia.

It is thus demonstrated by facts and figures which can of lie, that gas can be manufactured not only as cheap but chenjer than by our neighbors of the Quaker city; and if the citizens of New York will not insist upon their rights, they will only have themselves to blame in future when they are mulcted by paying double price for their gas. We have done our part; let the Common Council and the people do theirs.

The Late Storm at the South.

[From the Coumbus (Ga.) Enquirer, April 6.]

From all accounts received, the rain, last night, was one of the heaviest and most extensive that has fallen for a number of years. Everywhere around, for hundreds of miles, it seems to have poured down its wrath in something like unbroken, sheets, swelling the streams, flooding and washing away the forms, and playing and have with the mills, bridges and factories. We doubt whether, for the duration, of the storm, more water ever fellon this city. For three or four hours the elements were in a constant blaze, the thunder rolled in unceasing peals, and the rain descended as if it would arise things into the very earth. The next morning was calm and cloudless, and it looked almost uonatural to see the rapidly rising river, as itswelled and rushed onward to the bay. But it is all year now. Our farmers have suffered immensely in every section from whence we have heard. Our manufacturing frien is have been seriously injured by breaks in their water works. In short, the calamity has mere or loss affected everybody. It is true that our river was not so high by ten or twelve fort as it was as 1811, yet be sudden rise, giving little opportunity to save experty exposed to loss, has occasioned an amount of damage hitherto unknown in this acction of the State.

[From the Cheraw (S. C.) Galeite, April 16.1—1022

of damage hitherto unknown in this section of the State.

(From the Cheraw (8. C.) Galette, April 15.]

The storm mentioned in our last as having passed over the lower part of Richmond Co., N. C., was, we understand, unprecedentedly severe. Its goneral course was from west to east, and its force so great that scarce a tree is left in its track for some fifteen miles. Fortunately it passed over but few settlement. The greatest dimange we have heard of occurred on the plantation of Mr. Charles Malloy, whose sawmil, extron-house and a negro-neusawere sweet from their fomadations. Mr. Godfrey Rachel and a brother of his, had their hisses blown down. There were three persons in Mr. Malloy's mill, who all secaped uninjured. The force of the torniso was confined to a very necessary on the ground, where it has left a mark as if a strong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as trong current of water had passed over it for here as

on the ground, where it has left a mark as it a strong current of water had pass dover? for her as [Frem the Sancerveile (un) Georgian April 15.]

Trees of all sizes were introduce, fences carried entirely away—some parts of which with nove be found, fooder stacks swept off, and some of the reried for miles; and even large pine logs, which had him until they were half buried in the earth, wire raised from their beds and removed. Providentially, no lives were lost, so far as we have learned, although many hairbread in escapes might be related. One young man, flading the boase in which he was in going to pieces, spring from it, and was whirled by the wind some distance into a peach tree; to this be clung for a moment, when it was blown up. Losing his hold of this, he was swept on to another, to which he clung until the storm has passed. It is impossible to estimate the damage matained by those who have suffered most, but its very heavy.

The Crevasses in the Mississippi.—The New Orleans Preynon, of the 15th hat, says:—The crevasses at Gourin's plantation, Berville, and at Loyle's, in Ascension, have done an immense amount of injury to the populous and hitherto flourishing New River district of country. Two hundred families have been rendered houseless; at least one thousand persons stand in need of assistance; their stock is drowned; and, in many instances, their houses have been washed away.

The Ladio of the same date says:—The Lacosta crevasse has been stopped effectually within a few days. The beach was about one hundred and seventy feet wide—the old levee all gone, leaving an average depth of nine teet of a a crevar the inner or new levee. The break took place on the 25th of last month.

Domestic Miscellany.

We are again unour congation to imptain Degroot, of he steambent Reinsteer, for Albany papers of yesterday, a stransfer of the mail. Edward which and Michael Suilivan, a few days since subsect of the mail, dward weich and highest suffiven, a few days since referred a cractable named them as at Portland, N. who aptempted to arrow them for rectous cominet.

bry both cocaps d. There is east to be but \$20 in the Virginia Treasury. The Maryland Reform Convention have, by recombine approved the action of the Governor of that State, in his refunal to de liver Mitchell to the auth Alies of Pennsyl vania on the charge of kidnapping.